

Louisville Evening Courier

OLD SERIES—VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I, NO. 147.

THE CITY.

Notice to Subscribers.

The Express will be delivered hereafter, on the route between Fourth and Tenth streets, by Henry Hargrave, to whom payment should be made.

Racers Arrived.

A special train of fourteen cars arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, at Woodlawn course, bringing horses and trainers and riders for the coming races.

Personal.

Colonel James Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, is in the city on a brief business visit. Casey is a Kentuckian, well known here, and we may add most favorably known.

Not Charles Swager.

The rumor is not true, that Mr. Charles Swager, of this city, was the young man who drowned himself last Friday from the suspension bridge in Nashville. On Wednesday previous Mr. Swager was in Philadelphia, visiting some relatives.

Lost her Pantaloons.

Lucy Stone and her husband were passengers the other night on the train from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and with other passengers, took a berth in the sleeping car. During the night, some unkind rascal, who feared neither the law nor Lucy, carried off her pantaloons, and her husband, too, both sets of garments having considerable of the "ready" in the pockets.

The Counterfeiting Case.

H. A. Marchand and Adolph Eitel, charged with making and passing counterfeit nickels, came before Commissioner Ballard last evening. Eitel was discharged, as there was no evidence whatever that he had anything to do with passing the stuff. Marchand, however, was held in \$5,000 to answer before the United States Court, to the charge of making and passing.

Fence Jumper.

About twelve o'clock last night, a cow, in trying to get at the fresh grass in the front yard of Dr. Grant's residence, on Jefferson street, near Twelfth, made the effort to jump the iron fence, but not calculating correctly heights and distances, found herself impaled on the iron points. A gentleman who happened along that way released her by performing a surgical operation with his knife.

Louisville Opera House.

The audience of last night was an improvement on that of Monday night, and the presentation of the "Lottery of Life" was also more satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are constantly heaping fresh honors on their heads, gathering laurels for their brows, and making hosts of admirers and friends. They are well sustained, too, by the company of the theater. The "Lottery of Life" will be repeated to-night, and all who would see it should be present.

St. Michael's Day.

This day is a day of great and solemn ceremonies at St. Michael's Church, on Brook street. The Feast of the Archangel was celebrated in a very solemn manner at 9 o'clock this morning, and High Mass sung by Rt. Rev. Dr. McClosky, Bishop of this diocese, the services concluding with a sermon by Rev. Father Reed. Rev. Dr. J. M. Martin will deliver a free lecture at 7½ this evening, which will be attended by the St. Michael Benevolent Society in a body. A collection will be taken up for the school attached to that church.

Sudden Death.

Mr. O. B. Richardson was in attendance at Chosen Friend's Lodge, I. O. O. F., last night. Shortly after eight o'clock he went to the water-closet, and was soon heard to fall on the floor. Upon opening the door he was found in a dying condition, and expired in a very few minutes. As speedily as possible Deputy Sheriff Shanks, acting Coroner, held an inquest, and then sent the body to the residence of the deceased, on Main street, near Fifteenth. Mr. Richardson was an engineer, much esteemed by those who knew him. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of his sudden taking off.

Bitten by his Own Dog.

Mr. Chas. Taylor lives on the river road nearly five miles below New Albany. Day before yesterday he started to a neighbor's house, when a very vicious bull-dog belonging to him followed. Taylor drove him back but couldn't make him stay. He then threw clubs and sticks at him, when the animal became enraged and ran upon him, seized him by the hand, tearing the flesh badly, then tore pieces from the arm near the shoulder, from the left breast, as well as from the face and ear before he could be made to cease. The dog was killed at once; and Mr. Taylor, lacerated as he was, went to New Albany, where his wounds were dressed.

Bel's Baggage.

Last night Justice White received a dispatch from Cincinnati, asking why Mrs. Bell's baggage was detained by him, to which he replied, giving in substance the facts as stated in the Express yesterday. This morning, a little fellow calling himself Mr. Bell, just arrived from Cincinnati, called to see the Justice about the matter, and while talking was served with a bail-writ by the constable. He wanted to know how to go to work to get the baggage, and when told he ought to have paid the bill before he left, said he had nothing to do with it—the bill was his wife's, and he was only going far as Boston with her. The failure to pay Mrs. Shannon her \$11.50 will cost him more than twice that sum in expenses here and the delay at Cincinnati. Better be done with the matter at once.

Chapman Sisters at Weisiger Hall.

These already great favorites of the play-going public will commence a two weeks' engagement at Weisiger Hall next Monday night. Mr. M. B. B. Wachtel, the agent, has arrived, and is busy making all necessary preliminary arrangements. The troupe are now playing at Woods' Theater, Cincinnati. The Times, of that city, thus describes a new play produced by them: "The new comedy, entitled 'Check-mate,' was played to a crowded house last night and received with much favor. It is an English comedy, in two acts, the plot turning upon Sir Everton Toffy, Bart. (Mr. Frank Foster), changing positions with his servant, Sam Winkle (Mr. Bishop), to pay a visit to his cousin, Miss Charlotte Russe (Blanche Chapman), whom he had never seen, and whom he is expected to marry. He adopted this expedient in order to make himself more fully acquainted with the disposition and character of the woman who is to be his wife than he could be introduced in his real position. But the same ruse had occurred to Miss Charlotte, and she has changed positions with her maid, Martha Bunn (Miss Ella Chapman)."

The visit of the supposed baronet and his sham servant to the sham lady and her supposed maid gives rise to many very amusing and laughable situations. There is a constant order of servants' hall about Sam and Martha, and it is impossible for the baronet and Miss Charlotte to conceal that they belong to the "gentility." The dialogue is fresh and interesting, and the comedy, which was admirably acted, a capital one.

An Impostor.

J. J. Sullivan, who has been employing his time and talents in attempts at swindling the public, was brought before his Honor Judge Craig, this morning, to answer to the charge of "a common cheat." The charge was afterward changed to that of a suspected felon. Sullivan has for some time been palming himself off on different railroads, steamboats, lines, hotels, &c., as a newspaper reporter, at one place professing to report for a certain one of our city papers, and at the next place he turned up—presto, change—he represented another. In this city, on representations that he was the authorized agent for certain charitable societies, he has collected various amounts from different citizens. Sullivan, throughout his trial, presented an air of stoical indifference as to what might be done with him. He has relied on his wits for a livelihood so long that he has evidently lost all of man's better nature, and is utterly without self-respect.

The witnesses in general testified that he was a man whose reputation was a bad one, but owing to some technicalities of the law which prevented specific charges being brought against him, those who had suffered by his peculations were excluded from the witness stand.

Judge Craig remarked that there was no doubt of his character being a bad one, but the evidence in the case was not sufficient to permit him to make a legal order in regard to Sullivan, and therefore ordered his discharge.

Increased Accommodations.

In view of the great rush of trade expected to seek the Nashville railroad from this point to the South, the directors of that road, some time since, ordered an increase to the rolling stock. Five new locomotives and one hundred freight cars have already been ordered; some of the cars have been finished and delivered, and the whole contract will be completed at the earliest possible moment.

But that is not all. It is expected that at the coming session of the directors, as the trade of the road is rapidly growing beyond its present capacity, the order will be issued to lay an additional track, beginning at this city, and progressing as rapidly as possible. The idea is to have a double track road immediately, if possible, as far as the Lebanon Junction, and from that point to progress as rapidly as funds will permit. The additional track will cost about fifteen thousand dollars per mile, and the additional rolling stock necessary will require a large outlay of money.

But the traffic of the road already demands the increased accommodations, and when the double track is completed to Nashville and on the Memphis branch, the capacity of the road will be increased beyond all fear of further increases.

Drowned.

Peter Mallory was a colored barber of this city, lately employed in Gibson's shop of Green street, between Fourth and Fifth; worked for several years in Wash. Spradling's shop, and was very well liked by all who knew him. His only fault was that he would now and then go on a spree. Some time since he left Gibson's shop and shipped on the Rose Hite as barber. He was missed off the boat a week ago last night, but no positive information was given as to what had become of him. News was received to-day to the effect that he was drowned at Brandenburg; that, being drunk, he was put ashore at that place, and in trying to get on the boat again, either fell into the river accidentally, or, as one report says, was thrown in by the stage-plank being drawn from under him. The fact is stated, however, that he was drowned, and there. Whether any efforts were made to save him is not known. Mallory was a single man, about 37 years old.

More Iron and Iron Ore.

The towboat Brilliant has arrived from Pomeroy with two barges of iron. The towboat Blue Lodge has also arrived from St. Louis with a tow of ore for Pittsburg.

Cotton Compress in Nashville.

We learn on pretty good authority, that the Louisville and Nashville railroad company have decided to erect in Nashville a gigantic cotton compress. An old brick house and a frame structure adjoining, on Front street, are to be torn away and a depot erected, thirty feet wide and seventy feet long. The machinery is now in this city, and cost some \$30,000. The expense of erecting this compress will not fall short of fifty thousand dollars, which the company expects speedily to make up in the greater number of bales that can be packed in a car. The press will be ready by the time the shipping season opens.

Run Over.

Yesterday a little boy, some eight or ten years old, living on Green street, near Eighth, was run over by a dray, but, strange to say, he was not seriously injured. The flesh was torn some on three of his fingers, but his leg, which was under the dray, so he says, was not hurt.

Louisville Medical College.

Dr. Seaton will lecture to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Louisville Medical College, corner of Fifth and Green streets. The medical public are invited.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Samuel Watkins, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined three dollars. Fine not paid on payment of fees and costs.

W. H. Lynden, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined three dollars.

Michael G. Donnell, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined three dollars.

J. G. Stanley, drunk and abuse of family; discharged.

Baker Smith, Herman Patterson and Jacob Erwin; sworn as commissioners.

George Keefe, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Commonwealth vs. J. C. Resor vs. Jno. Roth, peace warrant; held in two hundred for six months.

Lucy Fairfax, committed September 27th, in default of \$200 for six months, was brought in from the work-house and M. Bernard taken as bail.

J. O. Baldwin, committed September 22d, in default of \$3 and held in \$200 for six months; brought in from the work-house and Phil. Germain taken as bail.

Jacob Orr, assault and battery on John Oakley with intent to kill; Orr held in \$600 bond to answer.

J. J. Sullivan, suspected felon; discharged.

For the Louisville Express.

Essex Lodge No. 265, I. O. G. T.

There was a large attendance at their hall, on Eighth street, last night, composed of members from all the city lodges and those of Jeffersonville.

After the initiating ceremony had been gone through with, Chief Templar Clement announced the death of Sister Sae Williams, who died in this city on the 25th inst. In the spring time of life, of the flowers of summer cast their petals to the autumn winds, she passed away, pure as the driven snow, perfect as mortals of earth can be. Before the cares of this world had eradicated the venality of youth, she has gone to the grave, beloved by all—mourned by a large circle of admiring friends. Peace to her ashes. A committee consisting of P. W. C. Barnham, P. W. C. Kalfus and W. S. Robinson was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the order at this sad bereavement. The order met at 133 for funeral, to be held at the next meeting of the lodge. The lodge was addressed by W. C. T. Wilson, of Railroad Lodge, of Jeffersonville, by Brother Bradburn, of Star of Hope, and Sister Sweeney, of same lodge, who elicited great applause. Brother Gill, of Olive Branch, entertained last evening, and gave a happy style for some time, as also Brother Simmons, of Golden Gate, and Brother McCay, from Railroad Lodge. The order is progressing in our midst. Reformation and regeneration is our motto. We wish to save the young and rising generation from falling into the snares of the tempter, and to reclaim those who have fallen.

Ben. Cassidy's Lecture.

The Lexington Gazette of to-day thus refers to a lecture of Ben. Cassidy, Esq., of this city:

A large and intelligent audience greeted Mr. Cassidy on the occasion of his lecture on the six periods of English poetry, Friday evening last, the 24th instant, at the Lexington library rooms. There were those present who could appreciate the beauties of English poetry, and to such it was indeed a rare treat, for English poetry seldom found a better interpreter than Mr. C., or one who has more capacity as a reader for developing all its delicacies of thought and finer shades of meaning. The frequent rounds of applause which cheered the lecturer as he progressed, were convincing proofs to him of the very high entertainment which he was affording them, and well rewarded him for the pains he was bestowing. As a finished elocutionist and reader, Mr. C. has but few equals in our country, and it is not saying too much when we say that we know of none who surpass him. We trust, now that the season for lecturing has opened so favorably with the initiation by Mr. Cassidy, that the delicious entertainment he gave us shall by no means be the last of the sort which we are to have.

WHAT KILLED HERZOG.

He Died of Typhus-pneumonia. From the Cincinnati Commercial.

During the last twenty-four hours of his sickness, the little boy seemed to know that his end was approaching. He fought death at every step, refusing to lie down until within two hours of the final moment. At no time did he show any great weakness. Twice he broke out of his stall, despite the efforts of his attendants to restrain him. The application of powerful blisters as a last resort had rendered him perfectly delirious, and after his groans had succeeded in getting him back into his stall, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be kept there. At last, after a violent struggle to free himself, he fell for the first and last time during his sickness, and died.

Real Estate Sales.

Miss Mary P. Shelby's farm, containing about five hundred acres, situated on the Richmond turnpike, eight miles from this city, was sold on Saturday, to John W. Perkins, for \$101 per acre.—Lex. Obs. and Reporter.

GOLD GAMBLERS.

A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

Vanderbilt and Fisk.

How Trade was Affected.

From the N. Y. Sun.

During the height of the tremendous excitement that prevailed on Friday, a delegation of dealers in the Vanderbilt interest, fearing a general panic and crash, waited upon the old Commodore and urged him to make his appearance in the street. "Come down," they pleaded, "even if you do no business. The mere fact of your presence will allay the great excitement, and prevent the crash that now seems so imminent."

But the Commodore was deaf to all their entreaties, and resolutely remained at his office in Fourth street, wholly unconcerned, as if determined to let the gentlemen who had manipulated the crisis carry it through to their heart's content.

The crash came. The street was in confusion. The heaviest firms were suspending. Confusion reigned everywhere. Millions of millions of dollars less than nothing. The operations of legitimate business were stopped by the clog in the gold clearing house. Confusion reigned supreme, and the market was in a state of the anticipation of greater trouble on the day to come. On Saturday morning the old Commodore appeared on the street, calm, quiet and serene—the very picture of self-satisfaction. He moved about, surveying the wreck with the utmost indifference, as if he were a stranger in the city. He was everywhere, and to everybody, and then quietly took himself away, evidently satisfied that he had clinched the great victory of the bears over the wild bulls of the gold clique, and secured the downfall of his bitterest enemy and aspiring rival, the great Prince of Erie.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

A New York paper says: The idea of a sudden inflation of the price of gold at this particular juncture, when nobody expected it (precisely the very best time to expect it) occurred to Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., and others, some days since. Woodward was bought as agent for the market; but the details were hatched by the gold-bulls, Fisk, Gould and Heath, with the latter two of whom the former had an interview early on Friday morning, the evening day when it was determined to make or break. In addition to the use of the gold-bulls, the gold-bulls, the gold-bulls were also brought into requisition. This gentleman fulfilled an order from Fisk to buy gold at 30 and 60; and was told to put the large amount thus bought to the credit of Heath. But when it was seen that the cat was about to jump, Heath refused to receive this gold, and denied Fisk's right to assign it to him. Fisk, of course, in virtuous indignation and penitence repudiated all Spayers and Livermores, and in consequence the whole of the transaction fell upon Jay Gould, who, after paying off all his obligations to the gold-bulls, on account, suspended payment at the last. Fisk is reported meanwhile, from the moment he saw gold was destined to fall, to have acted through his secret agent in the bear interest, and it is even said that he has not only not lost, but has positively gained a large sum of money by his transaction. Not only so, but Young Erie is said to have sent a polite message to that effect to the grim old Commodore Vanderbilt, who was inclined to rejoice at the downfall of his rival. As for Woodward, he kept \$75,000 of gold, which he had sold at 133 for himself, but he sold it out of the market for the bulls. In fact, the gold panic was merely engineered by a few bold and unscrupulous operators, who have, the public may be sure, taken care of themselves. A notable proof of this fact is the fact that the gold-bulls, who were the only ones who were sleeping infants.

Probably the worst feature of the gold excitement was its effect upon legitimate trade. Wholesale dry goods houses, for instance, positively refused to sell imported goods to country stores, and because it was impossible to determine what prices to place on them, owing to the fluctuations in gold.

Again, a gentleman who presented a message for transmission to Europe by the cable, and tendered payment in greenbacks, was informed that they could not be taken, and that he must place gold on place on gold. The message being of some importance, he went to Wall street to purchase the gold, but was unable to obtain any.

A large India rubber manufacturing firm having received information that two of their vessels, the "Saratoga" and the "Hudson," had been sent to the coast, immediately sent the captains of the vessels word not to come in until further orders. The New York panic extended to other cities, and was felt as far off as San Francisco.

Location of Heaven.

We clip the following from the Scientific American, of the 11th instant:

Theological writers have always been puzzled to fix upon any very definite idea in regard to the geographical—so to speak—location of heaven. The Christian faith associates it as a final resting-place for redeemed souls, and preachers have drawn from it the lesson that revelation, for wise reasons, had veiled it in obscurity. But science is progressive. It digs deep into the bowels of the earth, and soars away into regions of infinite space, so that at last we have a philosopher sufficiently bold to undertake to solve the perplexity, and solve all our doubts upon this sublime subject.

Instead of being a matter of philosophic and Christian speculation, we are now provided with a scientific solution of the whole difficulty by Dr. Mortimer, M. D. (not D. D.). According to his theory, "there is a vast globe or world, far within the surrounding photosphere of ethereal fire, which all denominate the sun, which globe is estimated to be at least five hundred thousand miles in diameter." Dr. Mortimer states that he has brought divine revelation to bear on this vast celestial globe, and is plainly convinced "that the globe thus discerned is the Heavenly Empire wherein the righteous from the earth find their future home." Not content to have made the discovery of the exact locality of "our Heaven," the doctor has gone into a mathematical calculation of the number of minutes it requires for the spirit's flight from earth to the celestial abode, for all of which information doubting and believing souls will forever thank the doctor.

THE NIAGARA FALLS DISASTER.

Particulars of the Terrible Accident Opposite the Clifton House—A Carriage Load of Ladies Precipitated Over the Falls.

From the Buffalo Courier, 25th.

Among those who came to Buffalo to attend the Universalist Convention were Mr. J. J. Tillingham and wife, of Providence, R. I. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Miss Mahala A. Smith and Miss Marianna Ballou, also residents of Providence. Yesterday they resolved to visit the Falls. Arrived at the Falls, a carriage was engaged, driven by a young man named Robert Welch, in the employ of James Martin. The vehicle was a barouche. The party rode leisurely across the new bridge, and up to Table Rock, where they alighted and spent a few minutes admiring the view from this point. Returning, they had reached the Clifton House, when they concluded to drive down to the ferry, then dismiss their carriage, and take a boat across the river. The driver—we tell this part of the story as our reporter had it from him—objected to making the somewhat perilous descent. The descent was made, however, safely, and without any symptoms of freakishness on the part of the horses, until the sharp turn had been made. Directly after this the rear of the car—the part furthest from the river-side, took alarm, began to start, and in a frightened manner up the high cliff over its head. The fright of the animal was not great, but it could not have been readily controlled, and on a sharp turn, the driver was not at the time alarmed, but a jump or two was made, when a sharp turn, which projected into the road, struck her shoulder, and she made a leap, as Welch expressed it, "as though a cannon ball had struck her," clearing the edge of the horse, and in the twinkling of an eye, carriage and occupants were precipitated over the brink. The driver came, huddled the imminent peril to jump for his life, and Mr. Tillingham did the same. But the four ladies, probably by the force of their clothing, were unable to make their escape, and were plunged with the vehicle down the bank. At this point the precipitate descent is about twenty feet, and below that rocks and shards shelve down to the edge of the river. The carriage must have bounded through and over the bank, as it crashed through and prostrated a small tree that stood out several feet therefrom, and landed upon the shelving rocks, a complete wreck. When Mr. Tillingham, who was unhurt, had hurried down the road and up the river to where the mangled body lay, it was a heart-rending sight that met his eye. One, Miss Smith, was killed outright. Thrown from the carriage, she had plunged down headlong, and, dashing against a rock, it had driven her skull far into the brain, making a gash that was sickening to look upon. She was terribly mangled, other, but the wound on her head caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Tillingham and Miss Ballou were found senseless, but breathing. The former was fearfully wounded in the head, and probably suffered concussion of the brain; while Miss Ballou, though a gash in her head, had no compound fractures of the right arm, above the elbow, and several of her ribs were broken. Mrs. Fisher escaped with a broken wrist. The accident occurred at about twenty minutes before 2 o'clock. The ferryman, whose name is not known, reached the shore, and found the four women, even before Mr. Tillingham did, and carried the dead body of Miss Smith down from the cliff. In a few moments the calamity was noised abroad, and large numbers had flocked to the spot. Among them was Dr. Newburn, of the Forty-fourth Infantry, who took charge of the mangled ladies. The deceased, Miss Mahala A. Smith, was about thirty years of age. She was the daughter of a wealthy family of high standing in Providence, and is spoken of by those who knew her as a lady of great amiability, and an unusually kind and generous heart. Her cruel death will come like a thunderbolt to her family and friends at home.

DEXTER.

Mr. Bonner Declines to Allow Dexter to Trot in a Race Under Any Circumstances—He Runs Away.

CORNER OF SPENCER AND BROAD STS., SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The statement published this morning that I have consented to allow Dexter to trot in a race is wholly erroneous. I have never let one of my horses trot in a race and have never thought of letting one of them trot in a race under any circumstances. Fortunately I am not obliged to resort to that means, even for the purpose of contributing what I think proper to a deserving, benevolent object. While I will not permit Dexter again to trot, I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and virtue, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received assurance from me, must now believe it in the perfect confidence I know her in her better moments to repose in my truthful words.

On this head, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear.

"C. D."

An Important Case.

In the Montgomery Circuit Court, a few days ago, the case came up of Samuel Mathers vs. William Malott, Isaac Chrisman, Joseph and Harmon Leob. This was a case of trespassing and injury brought to recover \$20,000 damage, inflicted by the introduction of Texas cattle to the vicinity of Mathers' pasturage and cattle, causing his stock to become infected with Spanish fever, which killed 115 head of his cattle. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of nearly \$9,000. A motion is pending for a rehearing, which will be considered in the Boone Circuit Court this week. Failing in this, the attorneys for the defence will appeal the case on the ground of no jurisdiction, the law of trespass providing and declaring that suits for trespass shall be brought in the county where the act is alleged to have been committed. This is a case of great importance to cattle men, and its final termination will be looked for with much interest.

A block of buildings in Chicago, belonging to Elisha Sprague, who was so terribly afflicted with erysipelas, was sold, on Thursday, for the purpose of raising funds to soothe the lacerated feelings of Amanda Craig, who got the \$100,000 verdict for breach of promise. The block was worth \$100,000, sold for \$20,000, and Elisha can redeem it within fifteen months from the day of sale.

Jefferson realized \$27,000 from his New York engagement.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

Why Charles Dickens Separated from his Wife—His Own Statement. From the Boston Field.

The great novelist prefaces his letter as follows: "You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show it to any one who wishes to do so right, or to any one who has been misled into doing me wrong."

We therefore take pleasure in presenting his statement to our readers: "MY DEAR — Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we were, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, were joined together, who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens's confidence and mine, who had the closest familiarity and experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

"Nothing but on many occasions, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. Dickens's sister, George Hogarth, from the age of fifteen, she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructor, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the main, considering the matter, Mrs. Dickens, which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy, imagine what would have become of the children, if it were not for her. I have, with them, to whom they are devoted, and who have sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

"She has reorganized, reasoned, suffered and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion, in the house—never, more strongly than within the last twelve months.

"For some years past Mr. Dickens has been in the habit of reporting to me that it would be better for her to depart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labored; more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had led as my wife, and that she would be better off away from me. I have unfortunately replied that she must bear my misfortune, and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together in appearance.

"At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Mr. Forster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange the unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mr. Lemon and did so. On Saturday last, Mr. Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens 'gratefully and thankfully accepted' the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and a man of fortune. The remaining part of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house, both my girls and all my children, but the eldest one, to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt George, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared, for many years) upon my affection, respect and gratitude than anybody in this world.

"I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconception on our separation, so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable. "There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

"Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and indeed, to my personal knowledge,) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have great affection and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and virtue, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received assurance from me, must now believe it in the perfect confidence I know her in her better moments to repose in my truthful words.

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"C. D."

A SINGULAR WILL.

The Queer Testament of an Old Man. From the Titusville Herald.

The pioneers in the oil regions will recollect the melancholy fate of one of their number, Henry R. Rouse, of South West, Pennsylvania, who came to his death by the burning of his oil well in April, 1861, near the place at the mouth of Cherry Run, which bears his name. Most of our readers, too, have heard of the charitable will executed by the unfortunate man after the accident. Having no family, he devised most of his estate to the commissioners of Warren county, the interest thereof to be expended one-half on the roads, and one-half for the benefit of the poor of said county. The amount realized after the requisite legislation and arrangements to make the bequest available, was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The fund is now invested mainly in government securities. It yields some eleven thousand dollars per annum. The half of it thus far keeps up the expenses of maintaining the poor of said county. The road money is applied in different sections of the county toward building bridges and repairing roads.

EXPENSIVE MISTAKE.—Selling goods by sample sometimes leads to disagreeable consequences. Not long since a distillery in this section, sold to a house in St. Louis two thousand barrels of whisky by sample. About the time they expected the money their whisky came back, having been rejected as not equal to the sample. Who will pay the charges is now a question.—Lex. Gazette.

BYRON CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Possibilities of a Jealous Mind. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is only fair to Lord Byron to say that he was accused by Lady Byron of another crime quite as bad as that which Mrs. Beecher Stowe has so kindly insinuated, if not worse. Lady Byron asserted and fully believed that her lordship had committed murder. Her idea was that the body of a murdered woman had been concealed by her husband in a pond at Newstead. It is, of course, possible that Lord Byron had committed one or both of the crimes of which she accused him, but women, especially when jealous, are not very scrupulous in their

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LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

The Great Gold Swindle.

In times past there have been corners in gold and silver in New York, but nothing has heretofore equaled the great gold corner that existed in Wall street last week. The stupendous Mississippi bubble which George Law created in Paris was of long formation. Law's scheme grew by degrees to those tremendous proportions which, in their collapse, well nigh bankrupted the speculative mind of France; and so grew the tulip mania and all the other great financial bubbles, which have ultimately burst like a terrible volcano disembodying its long pent up mineral force.

The gold bubble in Wall street, however, was as sudden of growth as it was overwhelming in subsidence. It was a disastrous meteor, suddenly appearing upon the clear sky of finance, consuming for a moment, and disappearing in thick darkness, while its light yet lingered upon the strained eye of the financiers. In a few days gold rose from 135 to 165, and its greatest strides were accomplished up this fearful ascent in hours and minutes. Even those who manipulated the rise were bewildered by the startling strikes they caused the precious metal to take in its bounds up the giddy height.

When we calmly reflect upon what was accomplished by these gold gamblers, the facts as they occurred seem almost incredible. The transactions in gold on the day of the collapse and the two preceding days probably reached a thousand millions of dollars. Now, only think of the difference between a billion of dollars at 135 and 165! The difference is thirty per cent, and the amount three hundred million dollars! The losses and gains of the gold room for those three days therefore footed the enormous sum of three hundred million of dollars!

Who gained this three hundred millions and who lost it may never be known. The general smash-up will prevent many from getting their gains because many can't pay their losses. Big men and little all went down together in the general crash. Bankers, brokers, individuals and corporations were routed. The bulls tossed up and the bears pulled down in the terrible struggle for mastery, but finally all went down together and gored and cleaved one another in the agonies of an indiscriminate ruin. Friends became foes and foes became friends in the final struggle of each one to take care of himself, and honor among thieves was known no more.

Of course some have profited by this terrible affair, while the many have suffered. The coffers of a few who stood off and surveyed the scene, and were perhaps in the full secret, have been filled with millions. We may never know who were the principal gainers by an affair as disgraceful as it was colossal. Suspensions, however, will ever rest upon the Secretary of the Treasury and his pets. It is incomprehensible upon any hypothesis of straight dealing how Mr. Boutwell should have come into the ring just at the time he did, and in the manner in which he did.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell was in New York a few days ago, and we know not with whom he talked nor what was understood. It turns out, however, that the Secretary had not long been gone from New York before a powerful combination was formed for controlling the gold market. All the gold in the banks of New York falls short of \$20,000,000, and as all this could not probably be brought into action a combination strong enough to handle twenty millions of the precious metal was deemed sufficient to put up the price of gold to a point at which fortunes could be made even if a corner could not be created. Mr. Boutwell was in New York, and so soon as he left, the combination began its work.

So soon as the combination got to work gold began to go up. Onward it went right up from day to day and from hour to hour, even from minute to minute, until it reached the giddy height of 165. During all this time Mr. Boutwell remained quiet. To all the entreaties that gathered around him he was silent. He permitted the gamblers to sell gold by the million upon million for every price from 135 to 165, and to pocket the difference. But when the price of 165 was reached and gold from Europe began to come in, and it was impossible to keep up the price any longer then Mr. Boutwell ordered his assistant at New York to sell gold and buy bonds. And his order, too, at this moment, was as extraordinary as the occasion. He proposed not only to sell four million dollars, but reserved the right to accept all the bids that might be offered. Of course this reservation was a crusher, and virtually threw upon the market all the gold in the sub-treasury. The combination, already tottering with its own weight, went to pieces at once, and gold tumbled from 165 to 131 in the twinkling of an eye.

But does Mr. Boutwell deserve any credit for thus crushing the gold gamblers? Why did he not sell his \$4,000,000 the day before, when he might have got 150 instead of 139 for it? Does it not look like he did not want his friends the day before to pay 150 for the gold of the government? Does it not look like he permitted his friends to sell all of their own gold, that they could dispose of at 150,

and then come in to offer them government gold at 130, to replace whatever they might want at twenty or thirty per cent, less than they had been selling for? Such a disgraceful proceeding all round has not often occurred, even in Wall street. It beats any of the swindling and rascality that ever occurs at the faro and poker tables. It was gambling with millions instead of the few thousands that sometimes change hands around the faro and poker tables. If all concerned in it could have been broken and shivered, the country would have been the better of the affair; but many of the scamps came out of it with full pockets, and they will not be long in getting up another affair of the same kind.

The London Lancet recites a fatal experiment in practice, recently made under the auspices of that most learned body, the French Academy of Science. A patient suffering from cholera having reached the state of collapse, a member of the academy, reasoning from the fact that muscular contraction followed the exhibition of prussic acid, decided to try it upon him. A dose was given, with no special effect. It was several times repeated. Contraction did not ensue, but neither did the usual consequences of applying poison. In a short time muscular contraction was resumed, and then, to the astonishment of the physician, the patient almost immediately expired. Clearly, he had been poisoned to death. While he was in collapse, the prussic acid was inactive, as if it had been placed upon a dead tissue; the moment circulation commenced it was taken up, with the usual result.

About the year 1838 Bunsen, then in the service of the King of Prussia, endeavored to persuade his royal master to purchase California. The King sought the advice of Humboldt, who told him that such a purchase would prove a source of trouble. It is very easy to speculate upon the changes which such a purchase would have produced on the Pacific coast, and the difference it would have made to the enterprise which now marks that section of the country. The United States would never have given of its means to build the great Pacific railroad, and California would in all probability have been much more slowly developed, even if its possession had not long ago involved the United States and Prussia in war. Humboldt rendered a great service to the United States by this single act.

A French journal gives a "summing up" of the fetes, dinners, banquets and other performances which took place during the recent travels of the Empress. First of all, the journey involved six official halts, at Lyons, Toulon, Bastia, Ajaccio, Toulon again, and Chambery. There were altogether 31 speeches, 23 receptions and presentations, 8 grand dinners and banquets, 2 reviews, about 250 gun salutes from the fleet alone, 4 displays of fireworks, and over 8,000 petitions. The Empress left on the way, in round figures, 100,000 francs for charitable purposes. There were generally three changes of toilet per day, most of which were performed in the train while traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Chicago is not quite happy—but the only thing required to make its bliss perfect is a base ball club to beat the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Chicago says a base ball club must be paid for like any other article of merchandise, and the papers propose to the citizens to buy one. They dwell on this enterprise as a great and solemn duty. Why should not a base ball club having its headquarters in Chicago beat the world? Inducements should be offered to professional players to go there and live. Perhaps the Red Stockings themselves could be bought for that purpose. Money is all that is wanted, and money must be raised, or the glory of Chicago will depart.

A CONGRESS of "the friends of animals" has been in session lately at Zurich, Switzerland. Thirty-four associations in different parts of the world were represented. The transportation of live stock by rail, and the protection of useful birds were the two subjects discussed of most extended interest. On both these points not only legislation, but the enforcement of existing laws is needed in the United States to a greater extent than Europe. American delegates were present at the Congress.

A MAX in New York who could not command five hundred dollars of his own Friday morning, made twenty-five thousand dollars in thirty minutes during the afternoon, in Wall street, by operating on credit, and taking advantage of the sudden rise and fall in gold.

CITY ITEMS.

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were produced by this drink, Abraham said: "My children must not suffer; give me that drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, even in Sangamon county; that it was better to the lips but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall be forevermore called PLANTATION BITTERS; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet throughout all the world.

And he said: "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and the mountains, to all who suffer from fevers, dizziness, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache and mental despondency, will find relief through the PLANTATION BITTERS. They add tone to the stomach and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

CITY ITEMS.

Louisville Medical College, Corner of Fifth and Green Streets.

LECTURES TO-MORROW.
10 A. M., Professor Brockbridge.
11 A. M., Professor Miller.
3 P. M., Professor Bullitt.

We are Seldom Called Upon to chronicle a preparation so worthy of notice as HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT; it is just the thing the public have long needed. It is a fluid resembling beer, contains the least particle of spirit, and has been proved by analysis to contain, in addition to gum, sugar, gluten, carbon, lupulin, certain ingredients of VEGETABLE origin, but no trace of mineral, to which it owes its beneficial and powerful effects as a tonic and remedy.

THE ADDITION Of numerous suites of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, renders it more than ever a deserved favorite with families traveling. Its central position and large, airy rooms are unsurpassed.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Will find an immense stock of wall and window paper, at prices to suit them, at HEGAN BROTHERS', 138 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

J. F. Griffin & Sons' Clothing House, Corner Market and First streets. Established thirty years. See advertisement in another column.

C. G. ST. CLAIR, Professor of Music. Instruction given on ORGAN, PIANO, VIOLIN, and in the cultivation of the VOICE. Communications to be addressed to the various music stores, or to 222 1/2 Third Street, Louisville.

Chromos, Lithographs and Engravings At 25 per cent. less than New York prices, at Hegan Brothers' Picture Gallery, 138 Main street.

Be Beautiful. If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blisters, Sunburn, Tan, etc., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Lyon's Kathaloon is the best Hair Dressing in use.

Beware of the Eggs Which vermin lay in your year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with Lyons' Insect Powder, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moths, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyons' Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park Row, New York.

Shoemaker & Haarmann. Every description of shoes made and repaired; also, furniture of all kinds repaired by SHOEMAKER & HAARMANN, at No. 115 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

One Hundred Thousand Pieces of wall paper, of new and elegant styles, in stock and for sale at low prices. HEGAN BROTHERS', 138 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Joseph Roth, Merchant tailor and clothier, No. 90 East Market street, near Floyd, calls the attention of all who wish the best goods at the lowest prices, to his fine assortment of made-up garments, as well as his splendid stock of material. Your measure will be taken, if desired, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Full supply of furnishing goods always on hand.

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.

GREEN GROVE, ALA., Aug. 19, 1899. DEAR SIR: My son, of the firm of Owen Jamar & Co., has suffered for the last two years with dizziness, vertigo and general debility. A few months since he commenced using your Tonic Bitters, and he has regained his system, cured his dyspepsia, and his general health is improving fast. He joins me in recommending them to the public for their great medicinal qualities. Yours, etc., THOS. JAMAR.

FUNERAL NOTICE. The officers and members of Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 2, are hereby notified to assemble at their hall on Thursday, at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother, O. R. HARRISON.

FOR CHEAP READING! SUBSCRIBE TO FRANK MADDEN'S Circulating Library Terms 50 cents per month. To the Citizens of the First Magisterial District.

GENTLEMEN: If you want me to collect for you, please give me the name of the person, or to J. Connell, Magistrate. If they are left at home, I never get them. There have been several left at home, and I have never heard of them until the plaintiffs asked me about them.

J. B. GREGORY, Ass't C. for J. B. WILLIAMSON, C. J. C.

PORCH, COOK & BRYANT, No. 187 Main Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods NOTIONS, AND Have made additions to their Stock of a fresh line of

Prints, Linseys and other Goods, Adapted to the season. They invite the attention of the trade.

New Books and New Editions. The following books have just been received: Life and Letters of Frederick William Faber, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, etc. Life of Mother Margaret Mary Alaham, Foundress of the English Order of St. Dominic. St. Life of Father Raguin, of the Society of Jesus, St. Inner Life of Father Lacordaire, of the Order of Preachers, St. The Spirit of St. Francis de Sales, St. Why Men do not Believe, the Principal Causes of Infidelity, St. The Holy Communion, by the Rev. J. B. Baugnais, St. Anna Severin, by Mrs. Graves, St. J. C. WEBB & CO., No. 90 Main Street.

WM. STEILBERG & CO., FURNITURE DEALERS, No. 83 Fifth Street, BET. MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE.

WE are daily receiving a large and elegant stock of Furniture, made of the best material, such as Bed-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Office Furniture, Inferior to none in the market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Keep the Body in Good Repair. It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows signs of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The next question is, "What shall the stimulant be?" A wholesome vegetable tonic, the "imulating" properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of anti-fibrile and laxative roots and herbs—something which will regulate the system, and as well as invigorate—the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this character, but HOFF'S TONIC BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the confidence of the public and the medical profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice-told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a fever temperature, the BITTERS have a paramount claim to consideration. In the office of the doctor, and in bracing the nervous and muscular systems against the ordinary consequences of sudden and violent changes of temperature, and is therefore peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshiny days, and cold and rainy nights, alternately heat and chill the blood of those who are exposed to them.

HOFF'S TONIC BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To avoid being deceived by counterfeiters, see that the name of the article is on the label, and that the words "HOFF'S TONIC BITTERS" are on the glass of the bottle, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

Willor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is, that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent obstacle to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given to testify to the excellence and success of WILLOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly pre-ordered by the medical faculty is sufficient.

For sale by ALEXANDER B. WILLOR, On, in relation to the sale of the stock and bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Louisville and Nashville Electric Railway, and the Louisville and Nashville Gas Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Water Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Telephone Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Street Railway Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Electric Light Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Gas Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Water Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Telephone Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Street Railway Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Electric Light Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Gas Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Water Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Telephone Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Street Railway Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Electric Light Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Gas Company, and the Louisville and 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DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

PAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The China Mission Settled at Last.

Pennsylvania Radicals Alarmed at the Situation.

Forty National Banks in Liquidation.

Increasing Emigration to Eastern Colorado.

THE CHINA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There was a brief and silent cabinet meeting to-day, Secretaries Fish, Cresswell, Robeson and Sherman being absent. The first matter of importance taken up was the vacancy in the Chinese mission, for which there were half a dozen applicants or names rather, before the State Department. The Pacific coast influence, however, made such strong claims for the place that it was decided to appoint ex-Governor and ex-Congressman Frederick L. Low, of California, whose name was recently suggested to Secretary Fish. As Ross Browne was appointed from California, and as that State has closer commercial relations with China, it was thought best by the President and cabinet to ignore the claims of all other names and sections.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The cabinet discussed some other appointments, but came to no result. The Cuban question and other foreign matters were not taken up.

AMONG THE MANEUVERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Among the maneuvers on the President to-day was the cavalry General Roddy, who was a cavalry General in the Western rebel army, and opposed to Grant while the latter was in Mississippi. The President received him very warmly, and conversed a few moments with him on old army times.

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The radicals are alarmed at the situation in Pennsylvania. As things now look, they fear to admit in quiet conversation that the Democrats will carry the State in October. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, John Covode, arrived here to-day, and with Senator Pillsbury, who has been making speeches in Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President, and suggested various measures of relief for the Republican party. One is that Pennsylvania be given the existing cabinet vacancy, so that the State may not feel that it is ignored by the administration. Other requests mentioned in to-day's conference have not transpired. Of course, it will be telegraphed hence that Wilson and Covode declare that the radicals will carry Pennsylvania, but their own side to the President to-day and their cry for help will be their words.

NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Treasurer Spiller will shortly issue a circular directing the Government depositaries throughout the country to redeem and forward to the Treasurer all notes of the National banks in liquidation, for the purpose of returning them to the bank which issued them, and thereby withdraw them from circulation. There are between thirty and forty banks in this list, and their notes are still in circulation.

COLORADO LANDS.

The General Land Office has just received a letter from the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, showing that that officer has let a contract for the survey of ten additional townships in the eastern part of Colorado in the valley of the south fork of the Platte, covering an aggregate area of 250,000 acres. These lands are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, being rolling and level prairie with rich soil. These surveys are rendered necessary by the increasing number of emigration to that part of the territory.

IS HERE AND HAS BEEN THE PRESIDENT.

Is here and has been the President, but was too late to secure the postoffice there. He will now take any office he can get.

SYRACUSE.

Republican State Convention—The platform adopted and the nominees indicated.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow. Horace Greeley has been here and will leave for the nomination of Gen. Francis Sigel for Secretary of State.

Mr. Greeley will, however, attend the convention. It is said Sigel has telegraphed his name to the convention. It is expected the business of the convention will be completed to-morrow and that A. Griswold will be its permanent President.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28, Midnight.—The platform as talked of to-night will be as follows: In favor of equal rights to all people, without distinction of race or color.

In favor of the fifteenth amendment.

Sympathizing with the people of Cuba in their efforts to relieve themselves from the Cuban constitution which contemplates a slave system, and opposing any measure which would perpetuate slavery.

Denouncing the election frauds perpetrated last fall and commending the Democrats with being responsible for them.

Denouncing the Democratic party for its opposition to all measures preventing such frauds and the Government for suffering its signature to corrupt measures.

The following is the ticket as indicated by the sentiment prevailing at this time:

Auditor—Jas. O. Putnam.

Attorney General—Chas. Andrews.

Treasurer—T. J. Claffield.

State Engineer—Franz Sigel.

Canal Commissioner—Stephen Thayer.

State Prison Inspector—J. R. Vance.

Judges Court of Appeals—Woodruff and Mason.

CUBA.

A Rebel Privateer Admits—The Cuban Constitution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the Cuban privateer Hornet, which sailed some time ago from the British port, where she was detained for a time, is on her way to Cuba. It is not yet known whether she is intended for her commander to keep a sharp look-out for the Spanish transports carrying troops to the island, and also for the regular steamers plying between Havana and Spain, and carrying the Spanish flag. The Hornet is a fast sailing vessel, and can probably get away from any Spanish man-of-war she cannot fight. It is thought by the Cubans that the Hornet can engage most of the vessels in the Spanish navy with two or three exceptions. She will take her prizes on Mexican ports, that country having acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

Senior Lema, the Cuban Minister, states that there is not a single minister in the Cuban constitution which contemplates anything but slavery and an unqualified freedom to the slaves of the island. The republican leaders, long before the adoption of the constitution, contended that slavery, wherever the army of the republic marches, should be proclaimed to all of every color.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

CHARLES DICKENS IN BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Dickens opened the winter season at the Metropolitan Theatre at Birmingham last evening with a pleasant success. After reviewing the history of the Institution and offering advice for its future management, he touched on other subjects. The present action in the case of the disabled soldiers, his faith in the people governed was limitless.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times in an article on the situation in France, says the reconstruction of the Government is a disastrous mistake. The energies of the Emperor cannot be well spent at such a crisis. The reforms come unfortunately when the Emperor is incapacitated, and at a time when he is most required. The speculations of the people on the uncertainties and opportunities of the future are so encouraged, and argument the public disquietude. If the crisis had occurred ten years ago the Emperor could have brought to the work the energies he carried into the field. If the Emperor had been successful, he would have possessed a generation of statesmen with some parliamentary experience. The only question is, was the prospect of success so clear then as to justify precipitation instead of postponing the trial? The present point is serious in any case, and is aggravated by the Emperor's feeble health, but peril of some kind has been the prospect of the government for the past two generations.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon has returned from Paris. He delivered an address before the Harfordshire Agricultural Society to-night, in course of which he acknowledged that the subject of tenure of land in Ireland was a momentous and vital one, but it should not be considered as a party question. The evils connected with the land system must be abated. The solution was difficult, but not impossible. He was lauded as a landholder who ejected a tenant and received the whole benefit of tenant labor and expenditure. This course was too often followed, and the evil must be abated. He believed the rights of property should be scrupulously held and rigidly enforced by law. The Government, he said, intended to introduce a measure which would command the respect, support and prayers of every honest man.

THE CO-EDUCATION OF EUROPE.

Lord Clarendon, in conclusion, alluded to the present condition of Europe, and expressed the conviction that in no time in the past five years has there been a fairer prospect of continued peace than at present.

DECLINED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lord Westbury has declined an appointment to the bench on the Court of Appeals.

NEW MARKET RACES.

The first October meeting commenced to-day at Newmarket. The biennial Produce stake was won by Maudie, the Buckington by Knapton, and the stakes by Maudie, and the great Eastern handicap by Amara colt.

SPAIN.

THE BARCELONA TROUBLES.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The troubles at Barcelona have been quieted and the city is tranquil. One hundred and twenty-six persons have been arrested for complicity in the recent disturbances. The factories have been destroyed, the telegraph wires and railroad tracks to prevent capture. Troops have been sent in pursuit and to protect the laborers engaged in repairing the telegraph and railroad.

THE THOSE RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The King of Portugal has publicly contradicted the rumor of his candidature for the throne of Spain. He says he was born a native of Portugal and will die a native.

FRANCE.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S DEFENSE.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—It is said that Father Hyacinthe will be defended in the Council by the Bishops of Angoulême, Rheims, Chalons and Bayeux.

THE FAMILY MURDER STILL A MYSTERY.

The recent murder of an entire family still remains a mystery. The story published yesterday that the body of the father had been found is untrue.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF THE PATRIARCH OF LISBON.

LISBON, Sept. 28.—The Cardinal Emanuel Botelho, Patriarch of Lisbon, is dead.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The King of Portugal in a letter denies that he had any idea of abdicating in order to accept the throne of Spain.

IRELAND.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN ON TENANT RIGHTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Archbishop Cullen, in reply to a deputation bearing an address from the Bishops of the United Kingdom, is moderating their demands, and not by interfering with the legitimate rights of any class or institutions, tenants would enjoy the results of their labor in undisturbed tranquillity.

ITALY.

RECEPTION OF EUGENIE.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28.—King Victor Emmanuel and the diplomatic body at Florence will go to Venice to receive the Empress of Austria, on her way to the East.

MILWAUKEE.

Dedication of the National Military Asylum.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—The new building of the National Military Asylum located here was dedicated yesterday. The building presents a fine appearance from the exterior, and its interior is well adapted to the purpose of a place of refuge for the aged and infirm. The building is a model. It is in the form of a cross and when the wings are completed will be a frontage of 240 feet. The evidence of the care and devotion in its construction is in the fine workmanship of the large corridor, upon the east and west wings, which are the spacious reception rooms and the very noblest of the building.

The dedication was brief, the more imposing ceremonies being omitted on account of the death of Gen. Rawlin, who was a member of the heart of the nation. Gen. Rawlin, of Massachusetts, president of the board of managers, delivered an address as follows: "Friends and comrades, I am in behalf of my associates, the Board of Managers, I bid you welcome to the national home of the disabled soldiers of Wisconsin. [Applause.] Welcome, welcome, friends of the soldier, I trust you will be held very welcome here in this magnificent building, provided by the liberality of the General Government of the United States for the aged and disabled defenders of the country. This is but one of the branches of this institution, by which the Government is endeavoring to carry out the promise which we made to the soldier during the war—that when he was over he should be provided for—and here you have the evidence of the Government's faith in the soldier, and the confidence of the nation in the soldier. The very funds appropriated by Congress for this building come from the stoppages and fines and forfeitures of the deserter, and thus the soldier is earning the money to make the home for his comrades. [Applause.] Therefore let no soldier consider here that he is coming to an almshouse, but that he is coming to a home, richly earned by him, and his forever, with the single condition that he shall so conduct himself in it that it shall indeed be a home for himself and others. That is the only condition we impose—such is the only discipline we mean here to enforce. We desire to have the soldiers realize that there is no discipline in law for government, but that the soldier should do anything more than keep order and good conduct for the welfare of all."

"It has not been thought, fellow-citizens,

WINTERSMITH'S.

WINTERSMITH'S.

IODIZED.

SARSAPARILLA.

AND—

Stillingia.

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

SUCH AS

Serofia or King's Pimples on the Face, Eruptions, Boils, Erysipelas, Rheumatic Dis- Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Syphilis, Tetter Affections, Mercurotic Dis- General Debility, cases, Low Spirits, Dyspepsia, Female, Com- Coughs, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., &c.

RESTAURANTS.

International.

RESTAURANT.

Jefferson st., near Third.

FISH C. HENRY, Prop'r.

THIS elegant Restaurant is supplied with SEASONABLE DELICACIES, which are served in the most palatable manner. Regular meals 50 cents each. May 29

ST. CHARLES.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

On European Plan, S. L. corner Seventh and Main streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. LUTHER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

Golden's Head Dispensary, Office No. 70 1/2 Jefferson St., between Second and Third Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1853, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women."

A Medical Pamphlet, containing thirty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women, is sent free to all who send a postal note for it. In four days, price 25c; sent to any address. Also agent for Devere's Female Regulating Pills, containing thirty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women, is sent free to all who send a postal note for it. In four days, price 25c; sent to any address. Also agent for Devere's Female Regulating Pills, containing thirty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women, is sent free to all who send a postal note for it. 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